

State Injury Profile for Alabama

About the State Injury Profiles...

Following this introduction you will find the injury profile for your state and the nation. The maps and tables contain information on injury deaths and death rates; however, it is important to remember that hundreds of thousands of Americans are nonfatally injured each year, many of whom suffer permanent disabilities. Your state injury profile includes:

- The 10 leading causes of death by age group for your state and the nation. These charts contain the total number of deaths for the three-year period 1995 through 1997. The summary table at the bottom of each page shows the total number of injuries across all ages for the same three-year period and the average number of deaths per year.
- The tables on the next page show the number of deaths for your state and the nation for the leading causes of injury death (separated by the type of injury—unintentional, suicide, and homicide) for the same three-year period.
- The next pages contain U.S. maps indicating the death rate per 100,000 persons for all states over a three-year period (1995-1997) for the leading causes of injury death. Beneath each map is a graph showing the death rate over a 10-year period (1988-1997). These maps and graphs will allow you to compare death rates for your state to other states and understand the 10-year trend in your state compared to the U.S. trend.
- The last two maps in the Profile give death-rate data and 10-year trends for two of the most frequent and disabling types of injury-related deaths: traumatic brain injury-related deaths, which can be caused by falls, firearms, motor-vehicle crashes, or other causes; and firearm-related deaths, unintentional or the result of homicide or suicide.

This State Injury Profile 2000 is presented as an appendix to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Injury Fact Book, *Working to Prevent and Control Injury in the United States*. The Fact Book contains information regarding the cost of injury and the value of prevention, the work of CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, and the Safe USA Partnership Council. The Fact Book also contains fact sheets for many of the leading causes of injury death. Additional information can also be obtained from—

- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>
- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation: 770-488-4936
- Safe USA web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/safe/>
- Safe USA toll-free number: 1-888-252-7751

United States

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 19,113	Unintentional Injuries 6,432	Unintentional Injuries 4,734	Unintentional Injuries 5,614	Unintentional Injuries 41,018	Unintentional Injuries 38,858	Malignant Neoplasms 51,258	Malignant Neoplasms 134,242	Malignant Neoplasms 261,040	Heart Disease 1,834,538	Heart Disease 2,197,898
2	Short Gestation 11,760	Congenital Anomalies 1,922	Malignant Neoplasms 1,593	Malignant Neoplasms 1,491	Homicide 19,978	HIV 23,935	Unintentional Injuries 43,023	Heart Disease 104,809	Heart Disease 201,533	Malignant Neoplasms 1,147,043	Malignant Neoplasms 1,617,565
3	SIDS 9,438	Malignant Neoplasms 1,350	Congenital Anomalies 706	Homicide 1,023	Suicide 13,328	Suicide 17,825	Heart Disease 40,047	Unintentional Injuries 29,523	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 30,143	Cerebro-vascular 419,616	Cerebro-vascular 477,724
4	Respiratory Distress Synd. 4,117	Homicide 1,247	Homicide 510	Suicide 931	Malignant Neoplasms 4,919	Homicide 16,665	HIV 39,570	HIV 17,951	Cerebro-vascular 29,087	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 274,359	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 317,955
5	Maternal Complications 3,802	Heart Disease 680	Heart Disease 387	Congenital Anomalies 647	Heart Disease 3,106	Malignant Neoplasms 14,327	Suicide 19,938	Cerebro-vascular 16,960	Diabetes 24,987	Pneumonia & Influenza 226,837	Unintentional Injuries 283,912
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 2,871	Pneumonia & Influenza 504	HIV 288	Heart Disease 554	HIV 1,318	Heart Disease 10,097	Homicide 11,689	Liver Disease 16,300	Unintentional Injuries 20,719	Diabetes 138,117	Pneumonia & Influenza 253,099
7	Unintentional Injuries 2,356	HIV 411	Pneumonia & Influenza 221	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 294	Congenital Anomalies 1,254	Cerebro-vascular 2,118	Liver Disease 10,853	Suicide 14,317	Liver Disease 15,921	Unintentional Injuries 91,315	Diabetes 183,657
8	Perinatal Infections 2,321	Septicemia 236	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 143	Pneumonia & Influenza 184	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 684	Diabetes 1,881	Cerebro-vascular 8,281	Diabetes 12,589	Pneumonia & Influenza 10,830	Alzheimer's Disease 63,461	Suicide 92,722
9	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,409	Perinatal Period 222	Benign Neoplasms 132	HIV 180	Pneumonia & Influenza 630	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,724	Diabetes 5,581	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 8,395	Suicide 8,675	Nephritis 62,838	HIV 90,761
10	Intrauterine Hypoxia 1,355	Benign Neoplasms 189	Anemias 98	Cerebro-vascular 135	Cerebro-vascular 527	Liver Disease 1,690	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,335	Pneumonia & Influenza 6,405	Septicemia 5,350	Septicemia 52,315	Liver Disease 75,444

United States Total Number of Injury Deaths

Cause	Deaths	Percent
Unintentional Injury	283,912	64.5%
Intentional	156,434	35.5%
Total (1995-1997)	440,346	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In the United States = **146,782**

Alabama

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 334	Unintentional Injuries 148	Unintentional Injuries 115	Unintentional Injuries 135	Unintentional Injuries 1,088	Unintentional Injuries 1,037	Heart Disease 1,018	Malignant Neoplasms 2,470	Malignant Neoplasms 5,023	Heart Disease 32,133	Heart Disease 40,428
2	Short Gestation 304	Congenital Anomalies 43	Malignant Neoplasms 27	Malignant Neoplasms 23	Homicide 418	Homicide 409	Unintentional Injuries 996	Heart Disease 2,352	Heart Disease 4,415	Malignant Neoplasms 19,655	Malignant Neoplasms 28,493
3	SIDS 210	Homicide 27	Congenital Anomalies 15	Heart Disease 19	Suicide 218	HIV 310	Malignant Neoplasms 941	Unintentional Injuries 662	Cerebro-vascular 687	Cerebro-vascular 7,127	Cerebro-vascular 8,519
4	Respiratory Distress Synd. 130	Heart Disease 17	Homicide 13	Homicide 18	Heart Disease 104	Suicide 306	HIV 405	Cerebro-vascular 429	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 614	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 4,411	Unintentional Injuries 6,730
5	Maternal Complications 62	Malignant Neoplasms 14	Heart Disease 11	Suicide 12	Malignant Neoplasms 80	Heart Disease 280	Homicide 329	Diabetes 274	Unintentional Injuries 515	Pneumonia & Influenza 3,685	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 5,274
6	Unintentional Injuries 60	Perinatal Period 10	HIV 4	Congenital Anomalies 8	HIV 16	Malignant Neoplasms 257	Suicide 315	Suicide 247	Diabetes 508	Diabetes 2,530	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,135
7	Perinatal Infections 59	Pneumonia & Influenza 6	Pneumonia & Influenza 4	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 6	Pneumonia & Influenza 16	Cerebro-vascular 55	Cerebro-vascular 194	Liver Disease 237	Liver Disease 249	Unintentional Injuries 1,974	Diabetes 3,467
8	Placenta Cord Membranes 35	Anemias 5	Benign Neoplasms 3	Pneumonia & Influenza 5	Congenital Anomalies 13	Congenital Anomalies 28	Liver Disease 178	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 174	Pneumonia & Influenza 214	Nephritis 1,628	Nephritis 1,915
9	Intrauterine Hypoxia 26	HIV 5	3 Tied	Cerebro-vascular 4	Anemias 12	Diabetes 25	Diabetes 115	Homicide 162	Nephritis 163	Alzheimer's Disease 1,308	Suicide 1,588
10	Neonatal Hemorrhage 26	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 4	3 Tied	Diabetes 3	2 Tied	Pneumonia & Influenza 23	Pneumonia & Influenza 62	HIV 138	Suicide 157	Septicemia 1,298	Homicide 1,579

Alabama Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	6,730	68.0%
Intentional Injury	3,167	32.0%
Total (1995-1997)	9,897	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In Alabama = **3,299**

1995-1997 Leading Causes of Death

Unintentional Injury

United States Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	127,193	44.8%
Fall	33,633	11.8%
Poisoning	28,745	10.1%
Suffocation	12,987	4.6%
Drowning	12,360	4.4%
Fire/Burn	11,304	4.0%
Other Causes	57,690	20.3%
	283,912	100.0%

Alabama Only Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	3,521	52.3%
Suffocation	390	5.8%
Fall	363	5.4%
Fire/Burn	357	5.3%
Drowning	283	4.2%
Other Causes	1,816	27.0%
	6,730	100.0%

Intentional Injury

United States Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	54,235	58.5%
Suffocation	15,960	17.2%
Poisoning	15,355	16.6%
Other Causes	7,172	7.7%
	92,722	100.0%

Alabama Only Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	1,221	76.9%
Suffocation	157	9.9%
Poisoning	147	9.3%
Other Causes	63	4.0%
	1,588	100.1%

United States Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	43,684	68.6%
Cut/Pierce	7,647	12.0%
Suffocation	2,327	3.7%
Other Causes	10,054	15.8%
	63,712	100.0%

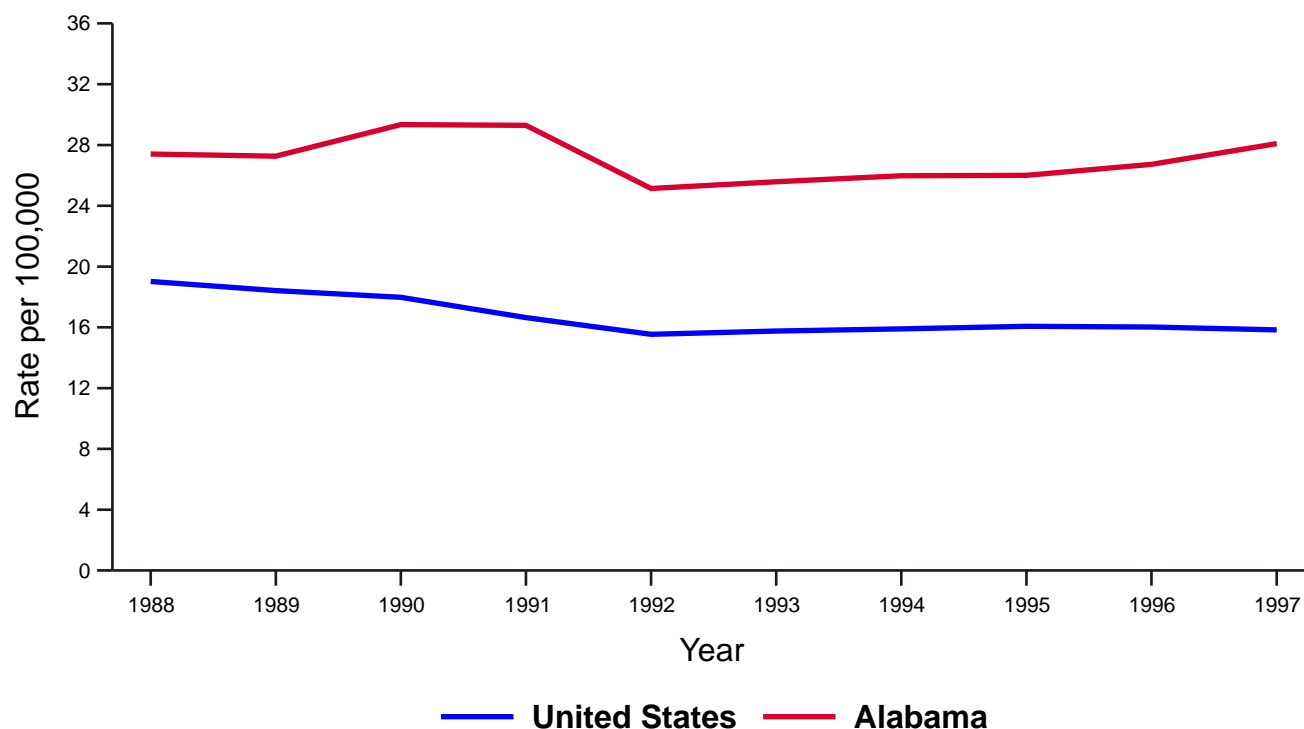
Alabama Only Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	1,159	73.4%
Cut/Pierce	193	12.2%
Suffocation	37	2.3%
Other Causes	190	12.0%
	1,579	99.9%

Unintentional Motor Vehicle, Traffic-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



United States and Alabama 1988-1997



Deaths per 100,000 Population

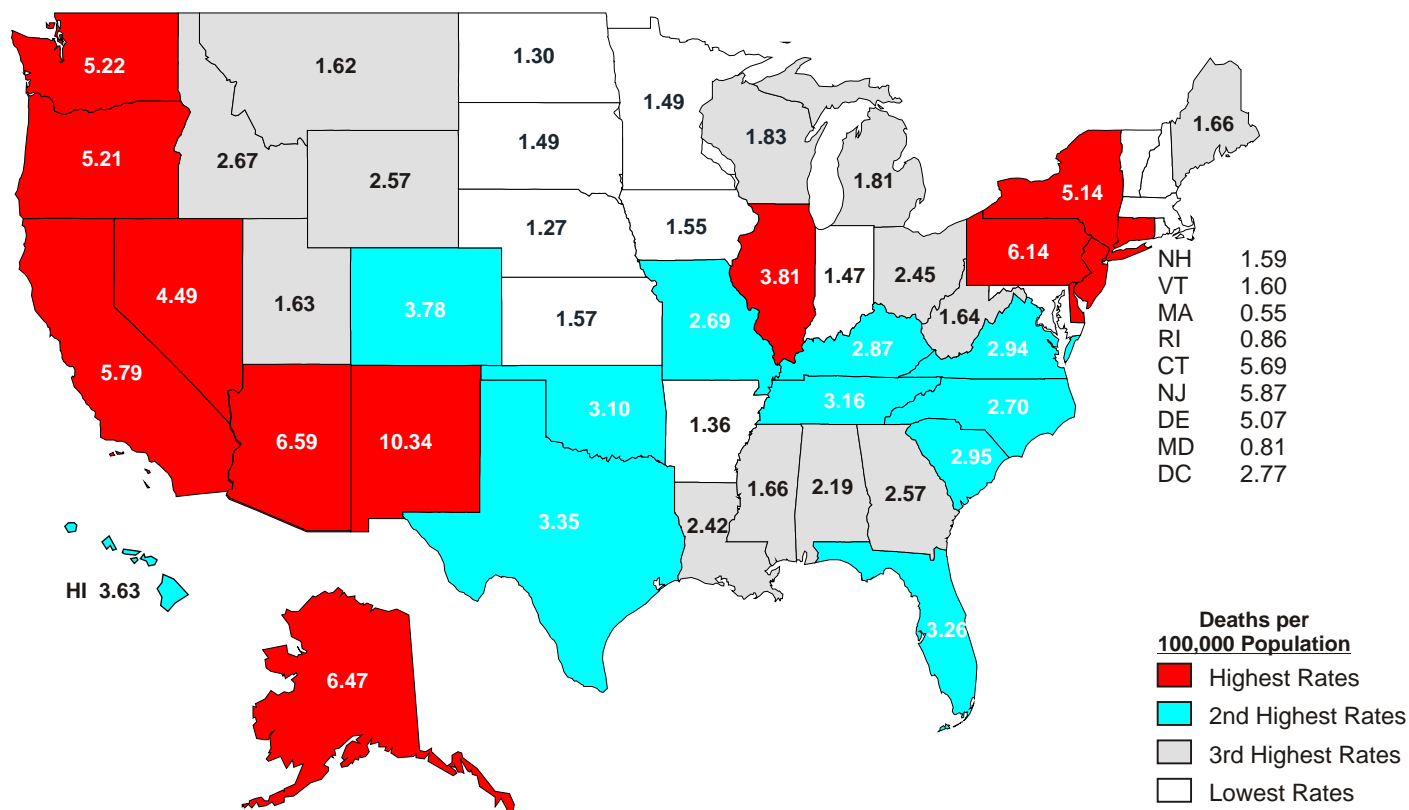
- Highest Rates (Red)
- 2nd Highest Rates (Cyan)
- 3rd Highest Rates (Grey)
- Lowest Rates (White)

State	Death Rate (per 100,000)
WI	8.37
MT	8.03
ND	7.21
SD	7.19
NE	6.62
IA	6.48
WY	6.40
UT	6.70
CO	6.18
AZ	6.47
NM	8.25
WV	5.45
GA	5.78
HI	5.06
WA	5.14
OR	4.88
CA	3.74
NV	3.22
UT	4.95
TX	4.59
OK	4.87
MO	4.88
IL	3.67
IN	3.11
OH	3.56
PA	4.13
NY	4.09
CT	4.07
RI	4.39
MA	2.64
VT	4.00
NH	3.99
DE	3.25
MD	4.06
DC	4.82
VA	4.70
NC	4.72
SC	4.00
AL	2.88
MS	5.18
LA	3.23
TX	4.94
OK	4.41
MO	4.91
IL	4.03
IN	4.03
OH	4.10
PA	4.03
NY	4.17
CT	4.29
RI	4.29
MA	4.29
VT	4.29
NH	4.29
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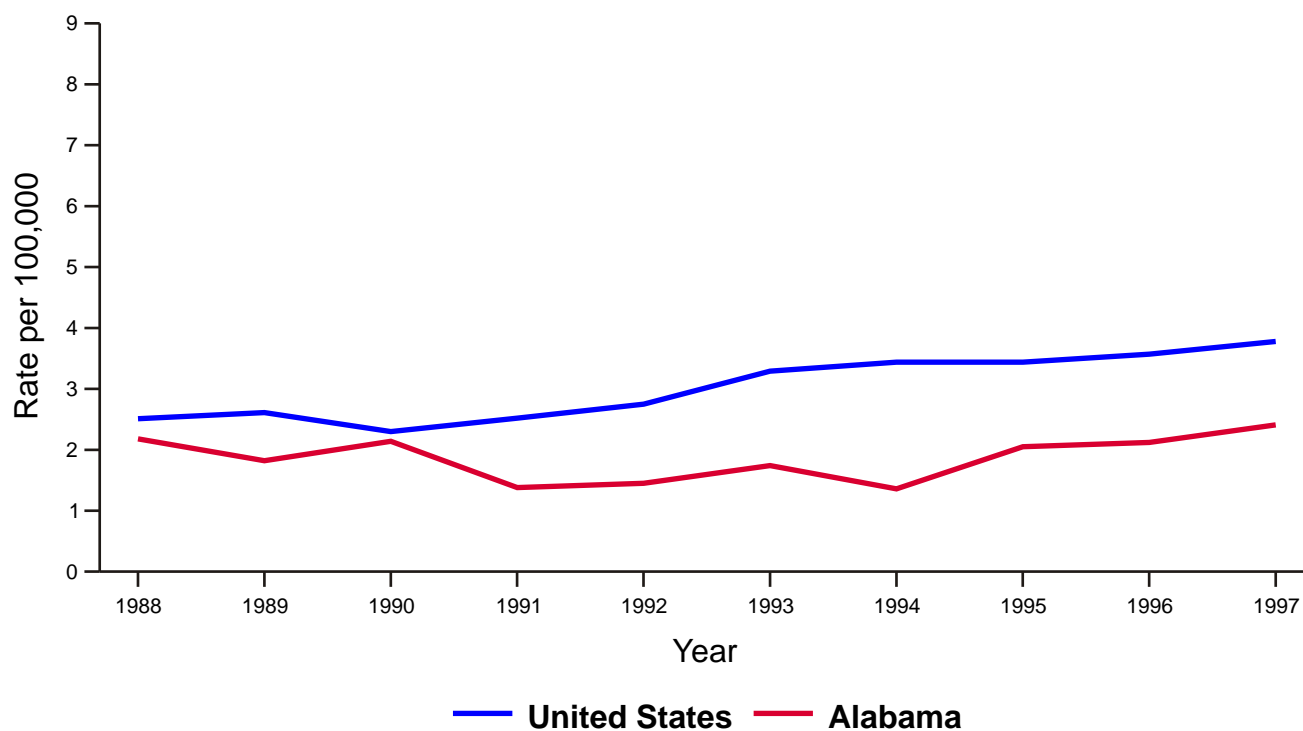
The graph displays the rate of motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 for the United States and Alabama from 1988 to 1997. The Y-axis represents the rate per 100,000, ranging from 0 to 9. The X-axis represents the year. The United States is represented by a blue line, and Alabama is represented by a red line.

Year	United States	Alabama
1988	4.3	4.5
1989	4.2	3.8
1990	4.2	3.6
1991	4.2	2.8
1992	4.1	3.5
1993	4.1	4.0
1994	4.1	3.7
1995	4.2	2.6
1996	4.4	3.4
1997	4.5	2.7

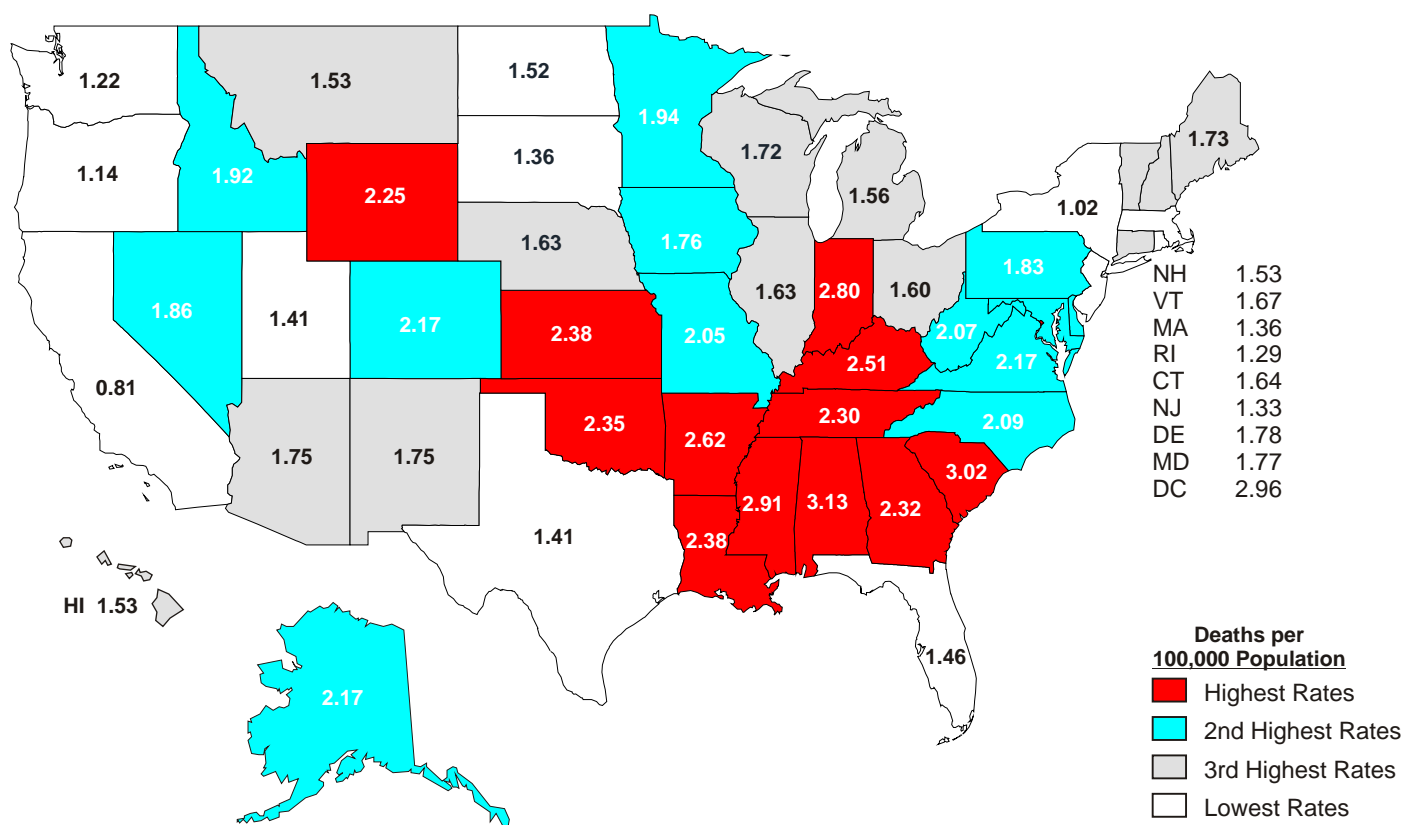
Unintentional Poisoning Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



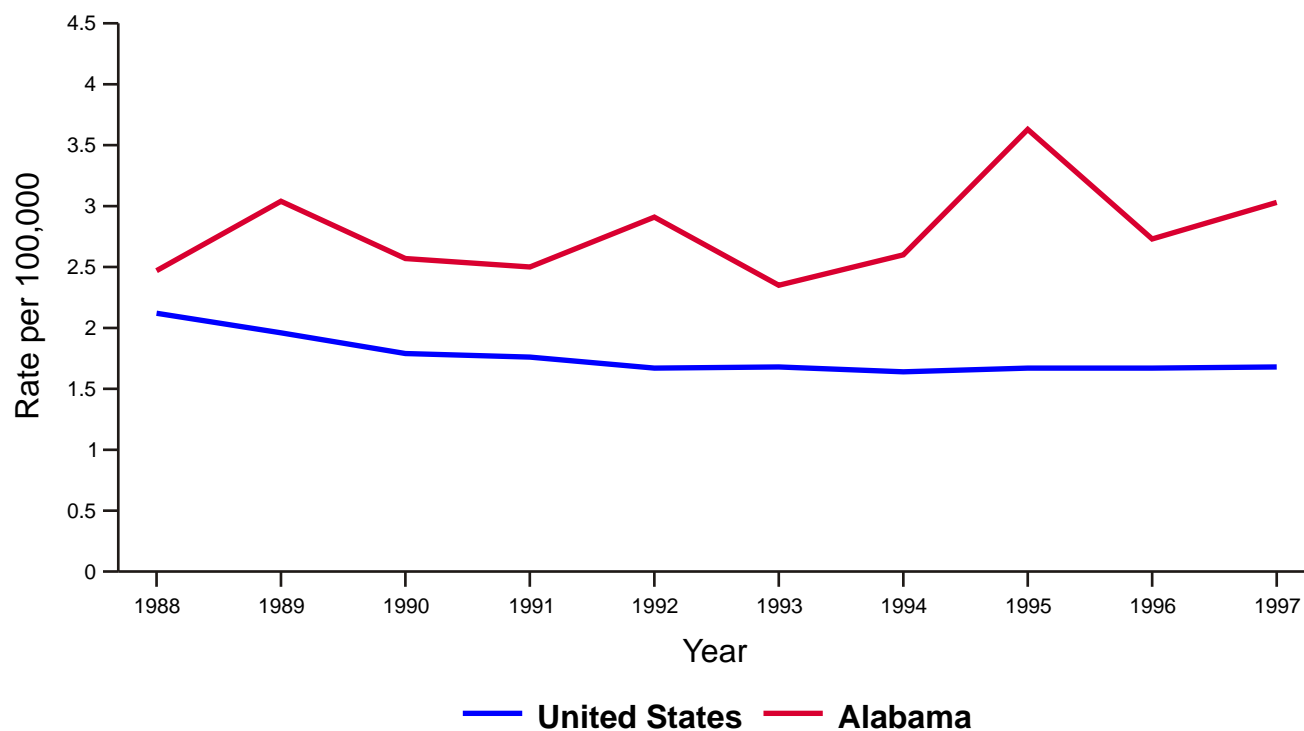
United States and Alabama 1988-1997



Unintentional Suffocation Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



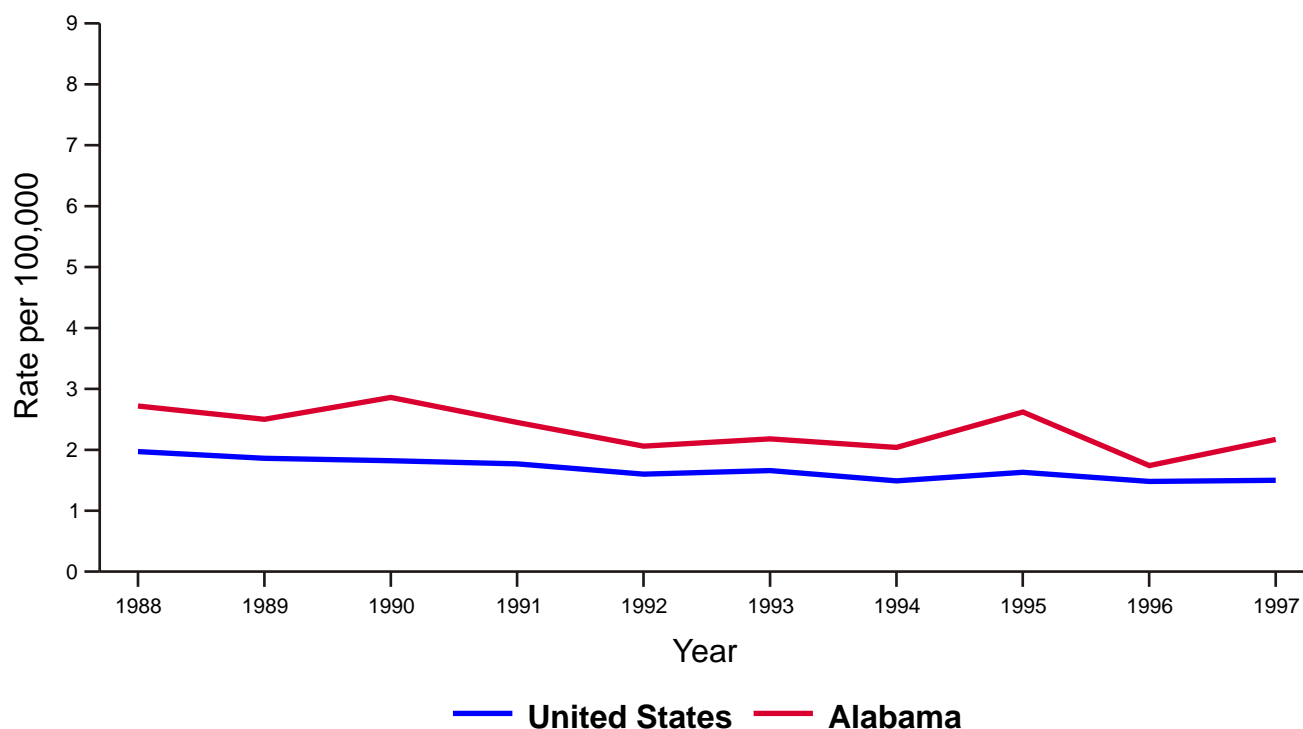
United States and Alabama 1988-1997



Unintentional Drowning Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



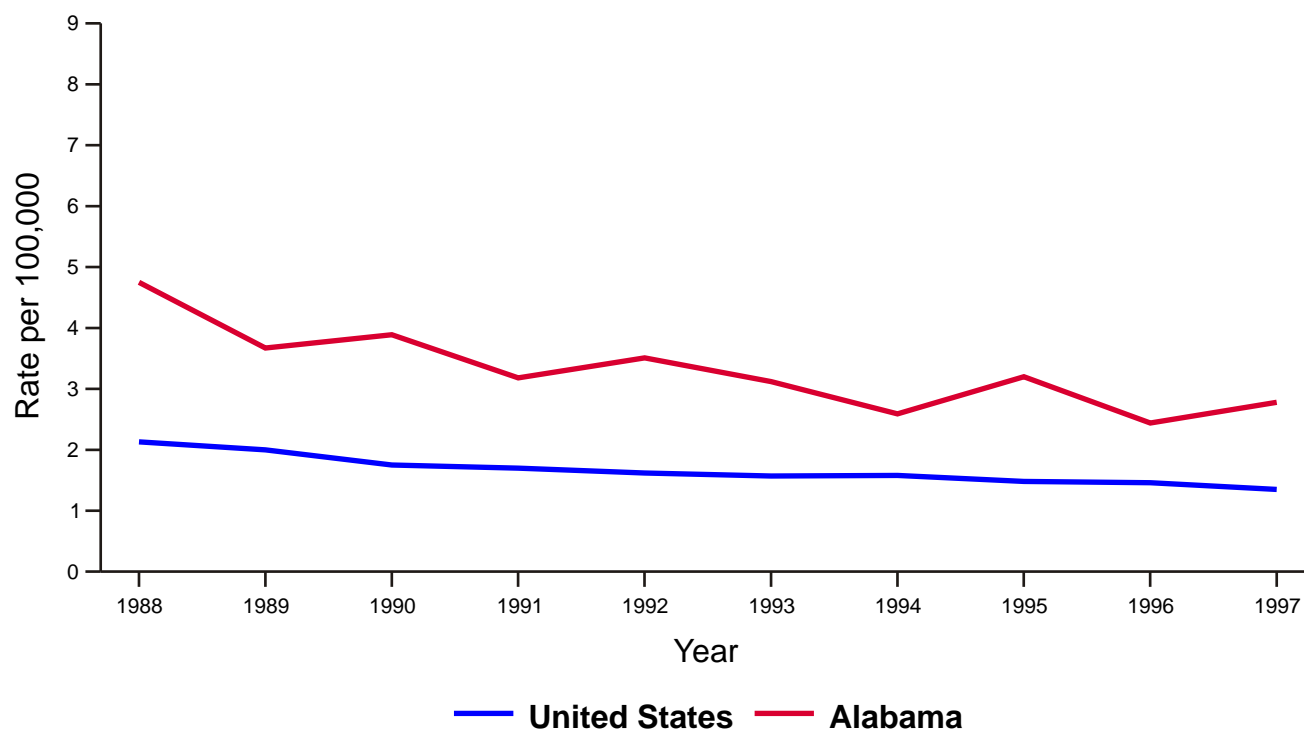
United States and Alabama 1988-1997



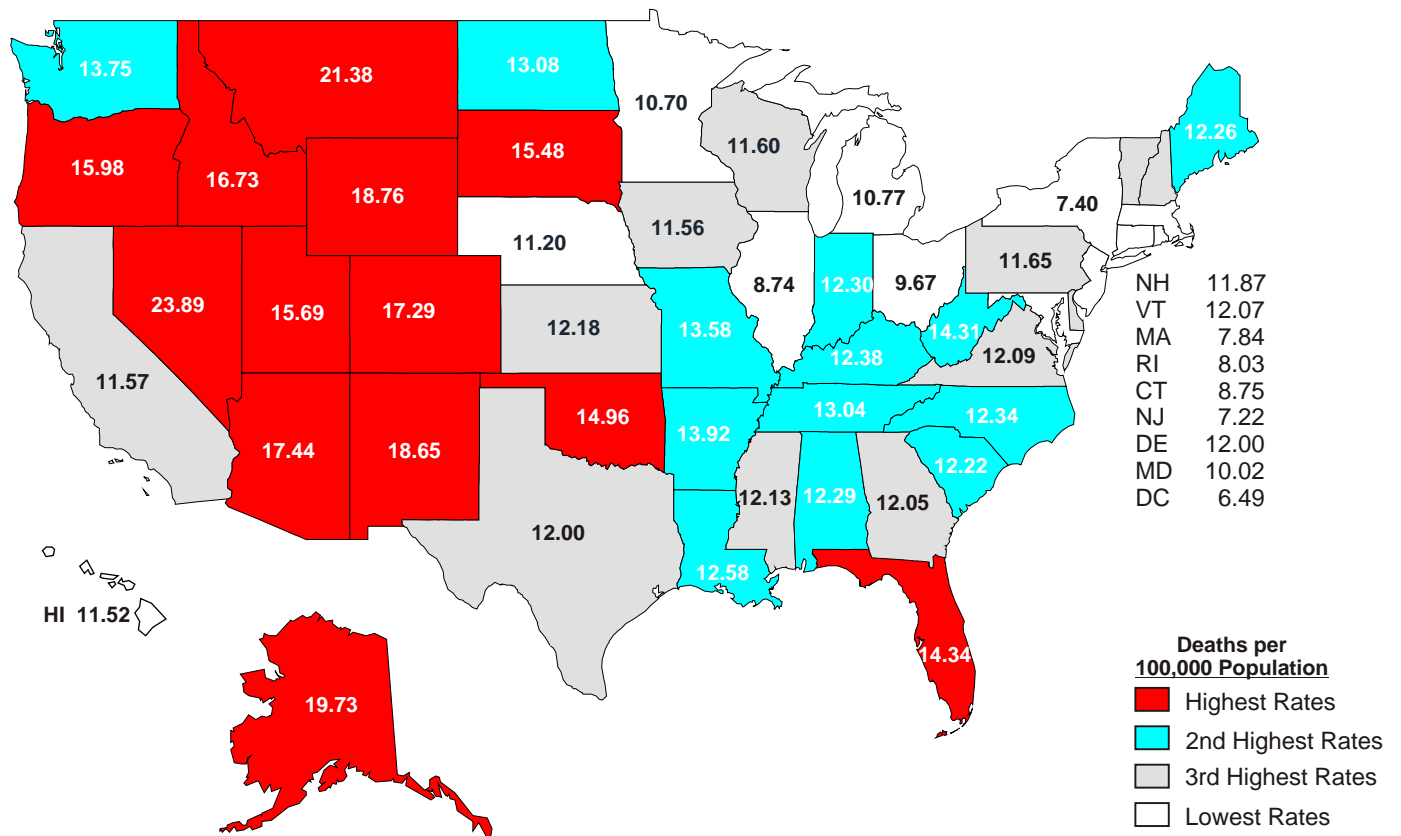
Unintentional Fire and Burn-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



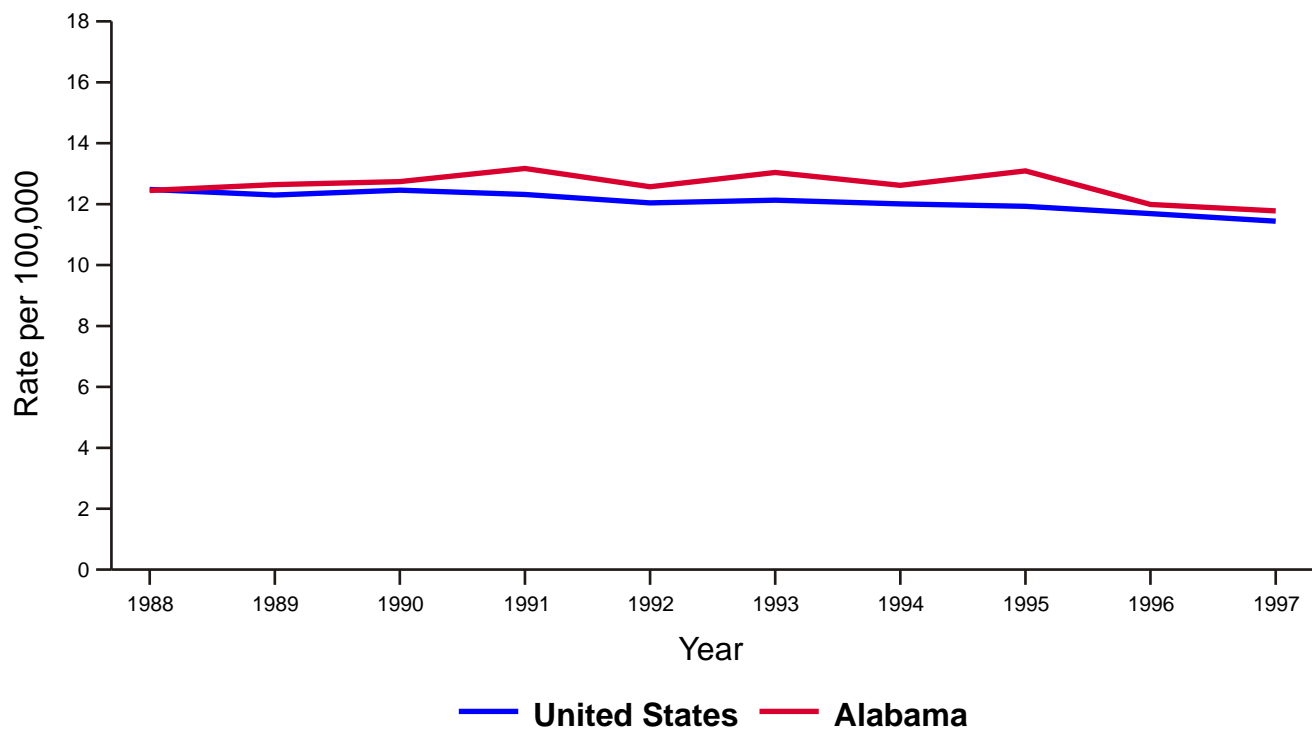
United States and Alabama 1988-1997



Suicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



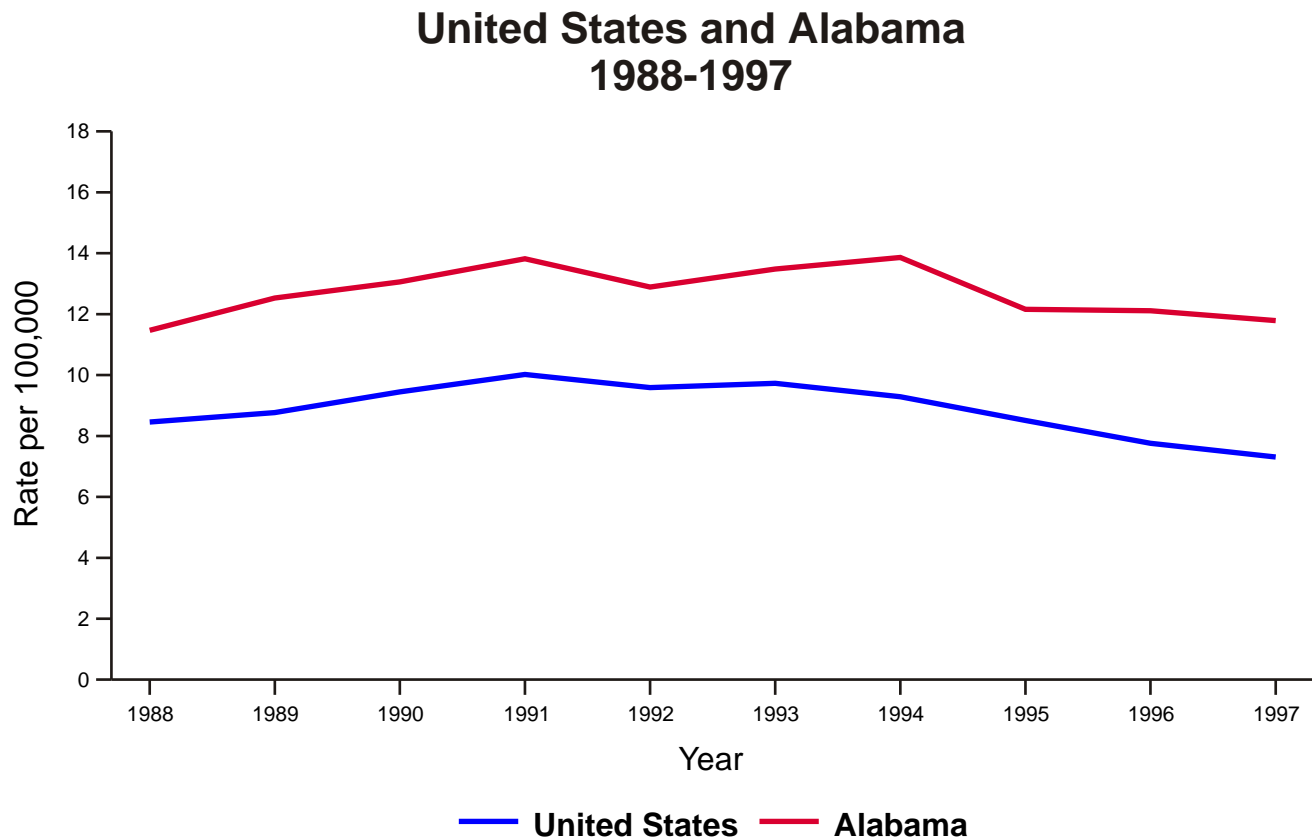
United States and Alabama 1988-1997



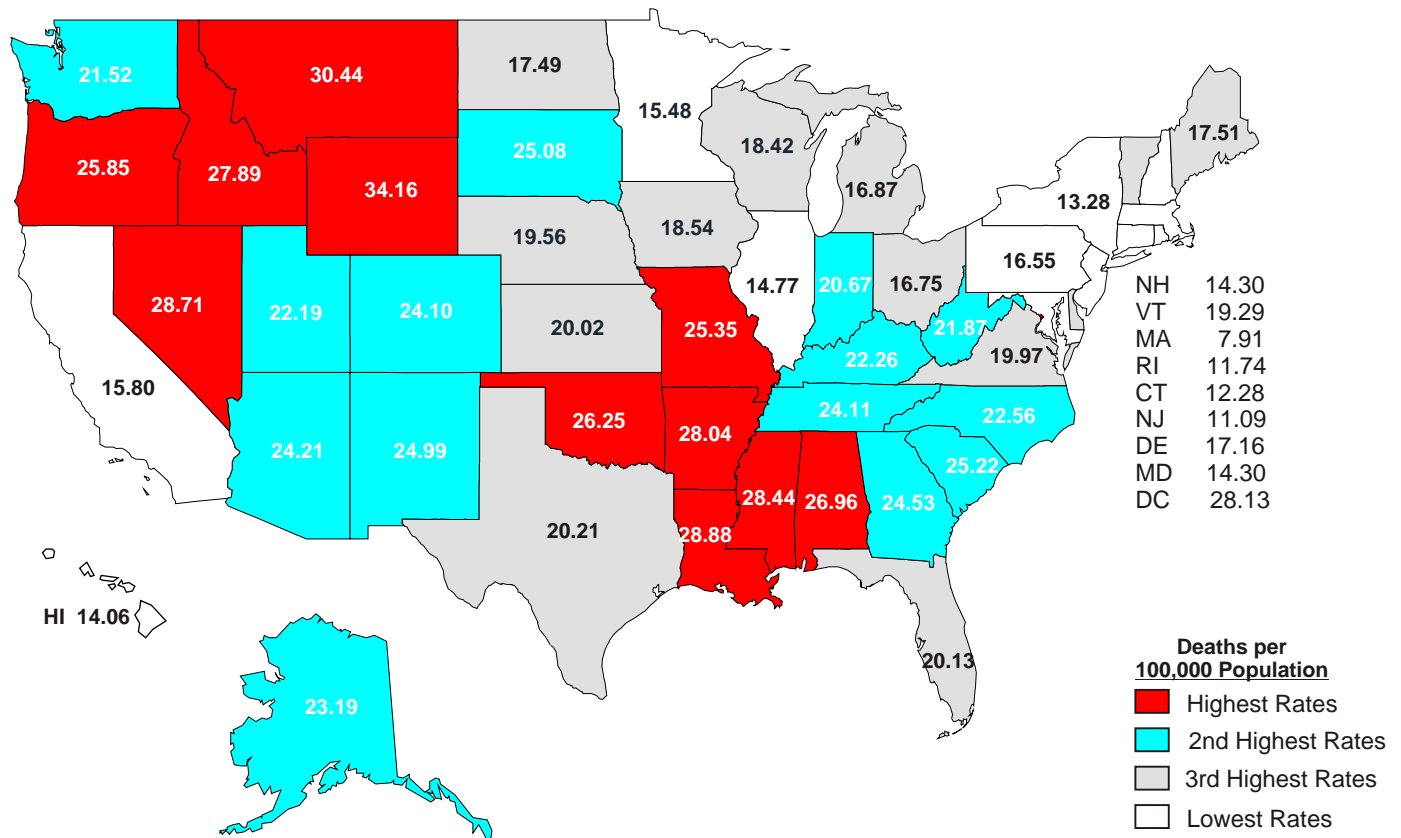
Deaths per 100,000 Pop.

- Highest
- 2nd Highest
- 3rd Highest
- Lowest

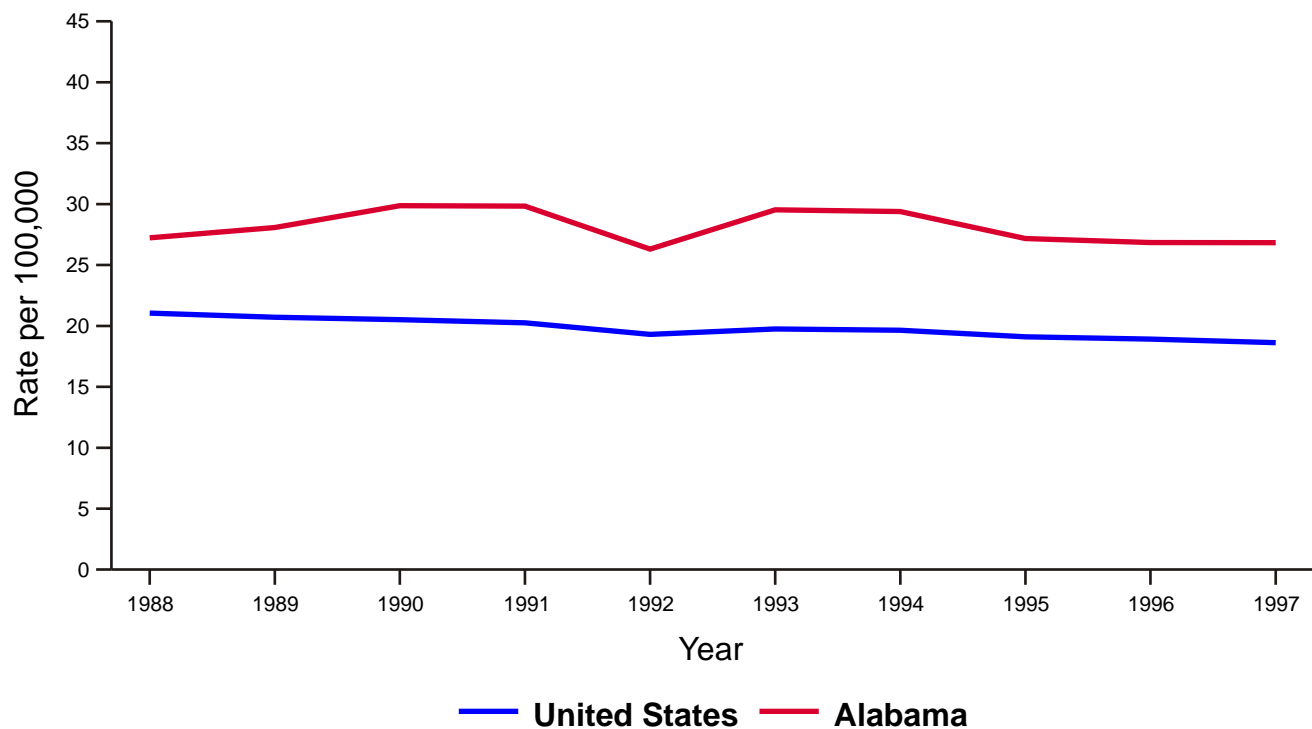
State	Death Rate
CA	11.34
OR	9.66
NV	10.53
AZ	9.97
TX	8.17
OK	10.11
MO	11.04
LA	16.79
MS	14.40
AL	12.02
GA	9.27
FL	8.57
NC	9.30
VA	7.41
MD	11.66
DE	5.87
NJ	4.98
CT	4.74
RI	3.11
MA	3.07
VT	1.89
NH	1.86
DC	56.87
WA	4.87
MT	4.72
WY	1.87
NE	2.60
SD	3.63
IA	2.46
WI	3.43
IL	10.34
IN	7.11
OH	4.50
PA	6.45
NY	7.44
CT	4.74
RI	3.11
MA	3.07
VT	1.89
NH	1.86
HI	4.10
AK	8.18



Traumatic Brain Injury-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997

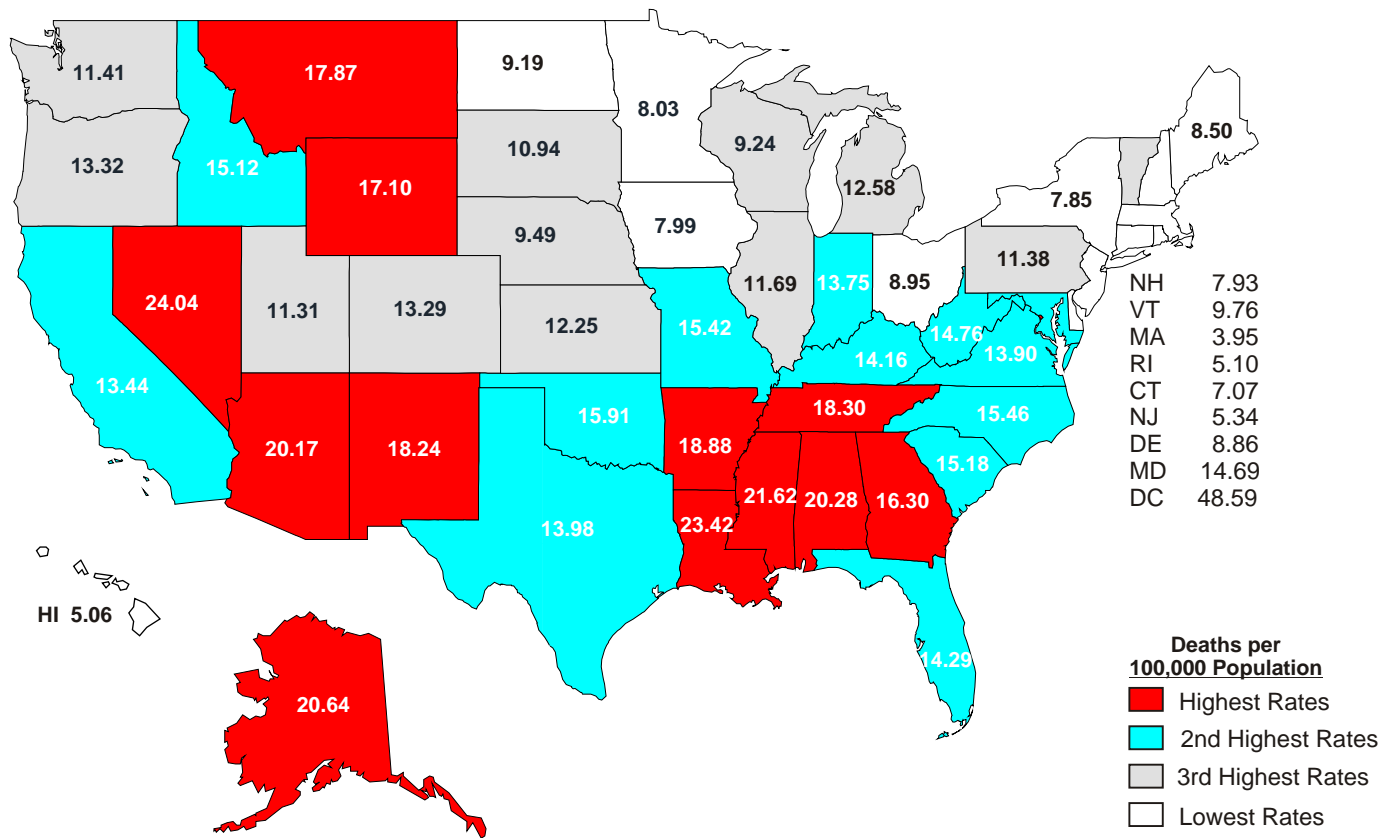


United States and Alabama 1988-1997

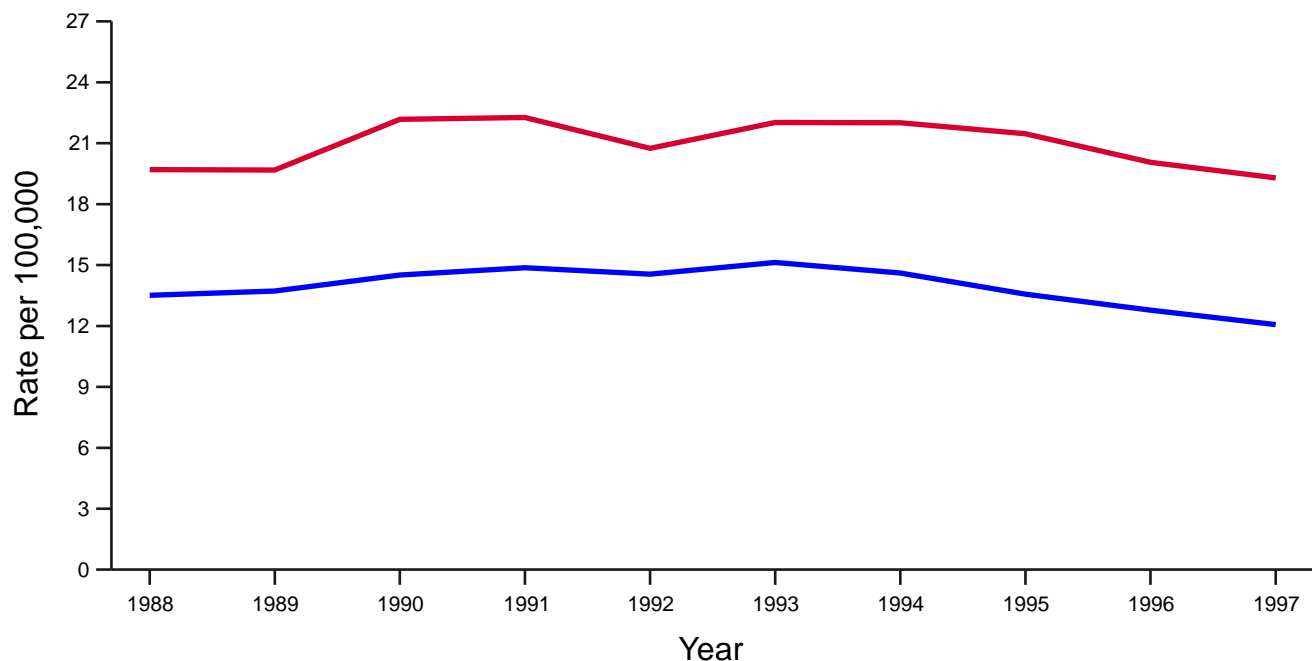


* Includes unintentional and intentional deaths from motor vehicles, firearms, falls, and other causes (of determined and undetermined intent).

Firearm-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997



United States and Alabama 1988-1997



* Includes deaths from firearm suicide, firearm homicide, unintentional firearm-related deaths, and firearm-related deaths of undetermined intent.

ALABAMA INJURY CONTROL PROJECTS

Cooperative Agreements

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) currently funds the following work through a cooperative agreement in Alabama:

- Prevention of Fire-Related Injuries: a project to ensure that all Alabama households have access to home smoke alarms and receive education on fire prevention; proper installation, use, and maintenance of smoke alarms, as well as home evacuation plans. (*Alabama Department of Public Health*)

Research Grants

The NCIPC supports one extramural research project in Alabama and one major research center:

- Outcomes of an Enhanced SCI Follow-Up Program: a study focusing on outcomes of secondary complications of spinal cord injuries (pressure sores, urinary tract infections, and contractures) and expense to the healthcare delivery system (e.g., rehospitalization costs). Data from this project will be used to determine efficient and efficacious community-based programs that will improve family care efforts and prevent unnecessary costs. (*Timothy R. Elliott, Ph.D., University of Alabama at Birmingham*)
- Injury Control Research Center: The University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) Injury Control Research Center focuses on the rehabilitation of catastrophically injured persons. Its mission is to significantly reduce injury-related morbidity, mortality and disability in the southeast U.S. The Center's objective is to increase injury control capacity throughout the state of Alabama by collaborating with public health and safety entities at the local, state, regional, and national levels through research, community-based practice, comprehensive training, and innovative public service initiatives. The Center's primary activities include: (1) improving practices and processes that will help injured persons achieve their maximum potential; (2) stimulating UAB faculty development in rehabilitation, primary prevention, acute care, biomechanics, and epidemiology; (3) training health care workers and injury practitioners, scientists, and students in the discipline of injury control; (4) providing technical assistance and disseminating information to support the nation's injury control agenda; and, (5) promoting explicit injury control initiatives that target high-risk populations. (*Philip R. Fine, Ph.D., M.S.P.H., University of Alabama at Birmingham*)